THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with profound regret that the members of the delegation in Congress from the State of Virginia, find themselves obliged to make a public statement respecting their proceedings on a late occasion. But the reflections upon their conduct conveyed in a correspondence between His Excellency the President and the Hon. James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, and the publication of that correspondence, render the statement necessary.

At the beginning of the present year, the Confederacy was thought by many to be in extraordinary danger in consequence of a series of misfortunes. The public spirit was depressed. Apprehensions for the public safety were increased by a belief that our misfortunes were partly the result of mal-administration. Prompt, energetic and judicious measures appeared to be necessary for the restoration of the public confidence. After mature consideration and consultation with others the members of this delegation concluded that among the most important of such measures, would be a general reconstruciion of the Cabinet.

A meeting of the delegation was held about the middle of January, in which certain public affairs, peculiarly affecting the safety of Virginia, were considered. In the same meeting, after a frank interchange of views, it was resolved that the opinion of the delegation respecting a change of the Cabinet should be made known to the President as the advice of friends.

A member (the Speaker of the House was deputed to communicate the advice in the most friendly, respectable and confidential manner to the President, with suitable explantion of the motives and views of the delgation. He was authorized to communicate also with any of the Heads of Departments, but, otherwise, the proceedings were to be regarded as confidential. The communication was accordingly made to the President, in person and by letter, and he received it, as we supposed, in the same spirit of patriotism, candor and friendship which had prompted the action of the delegation.

The advice thus tendered by the delegation was that a general reconstruction of the Cabinet commanded by public sentiment and was necessary for the restoration of public confidence. It was given as an opinion of a delegation friendly to the administration. The decision of the matter, was, of course left to the President with whom it constitutionally rested.

When the President had previously invited this delegation to consult with him, we received with satisfaction his advice respecting legislative business, and we had no reason to suppose that whenever we should deem it our duty to offer him counsel respecting important affairs in the Executive Department, our advice would be resented as officious.

If we had intended to embarrass the President or the Heads of Departments by an appearance of constraint, we might have invited members of other delegations, known to concur with us in opinion, respecting the Cabinet, to unite with us in action. We preferred to avoid such an appearance, even at the hazard of rendering our advice less influential, and of subjecting ourselves to misconstruction.

It can scarcely be necessary to state that the members of this delegation did not assume for themselves or for the House of Representatives or for Congress, a power to compel the resignation of the Heads of Departments by an expression of opinion. They had reason to expect that some movement would be made in Congress which might bring on a collision between the Legislative and Executive Department or constrain the Executive to make concessions. We desired the President to conform the composition of his Cabinet to the prevailing sentiment in Congress and the country.—We confidently hoped that such a change would, by its effects upon Congress as well as the Executive Department, make the action of the goverment at a critical period, more efficient for the public safety.

The delegation, in advising the President, did not discriminate among the Heads of Departments, whatever were our individual judgements of particular officers. This course appeared to be the best suited to all the circumstances, and, especially, to the state of public sentiment, if not required by a sound political principle. We chose to regard the Cabinet as a body of counsellors held responsible, as a whole, to public opinion for the general course of the entire administration, besides having each a separate responsibility as head of his own department. Whatever may be the theory of our government, it had not occurred to us before the publication of the correspondence now under consideration, that, practically, a body so eminent in our political system could, through dependence on the President, become so insignificant that a change of the Heads of Departments could not alter the administrative policy of the government in any degree. It could not be presumed that a body of statesmen in our country, filling those high places, would contribute no independent advice, information or influence to the policy of the administration, or that they would long continue to hold office either in complete subserviency to a single mind or in defiance of the general sense of their countrymen. Of course, we were aware that the President has power to dismiss them—a power fit to be exercised for the public welfare in a great crisis—and that to him belongs a controlling authority and the chief honor as well as responsibility of the administration. We did not design either to debate the constitutional authority of the Presidential office, or to take from our country the guiding influence of a President in whom we greatly confide and whom we have firmly supported.

It is obvious that the general advice suggested by this delegation to the President—based on a general reason, alleging no fault and arraigning no individual—mere advice to be adopted, applied or rejected by the President—might have been substantially accepted without excluding every particular Head of a Department from a new arrangement. We expected and desired that at least due exception would be made. It would not have been proper for this delegation to indicate to the President, when they volunteered counsel the details of such arrangement; and, least of all, would it have been proper for us, as a delegation, to single out a Secretary from our own State for partial action, highly as we esteemed the Virginian then in office and as much as we desired our State to be represented in the Cabinet. Misconceiving the spirit of our proceeding, our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Seddon, without a general reconstruction of the Cabinet, resigned the office of Secretary of War. If we have unintentionally wounded his sensibilities, we deeply regret that such a consequence resulted from our action or from his construction of it.

In a letter accepting his resignation, the President declines to approve the propriety of his decision to resign, *because*, he adds, "I cannot admit the existence of a power or right in the Legislative Department of the Government, or in any part or branch of it, to control the continuance in office of those principal officers in such of the Executive Department,' whose choice the Constitution has vested in the Chief Magistrate, &c. He observes that the circumstances which gave rise of Mr. Seddon's resignation are without precedent. In conceding a just and legitimate influence to enlighten public opinion, he denies "that the declarations of a State delegation, or even of one or both Houses, is entitled to be considered as the authentic expression of such opinion or as requiring concession from a coordinate department"

The public can now judge how far the discussion of such topics was relevant to our action, and how justly or wisely the publication of such a correspondence, or the spirit which pervades it, responds to the proceedings and purposes of this delegation and that the friendly advice of a delegation or the more authentic counsel of Congress, should be repelled in such a manner, with such claims and at such a time is a circumstance which we deplore for the sake of our country, and let us add for the sake of the President. It will not provoke us to a resentful controversy. It cannot abate our devotion to the public couse. It does not alter our principles of action.

But since, by the publication of this correspondence, members of the cabinet have (probably with their consent) been placed before the tribunal of public opinion at issue with the Virginia delegation upon the question whether they should have remained, or been retained in office, notwithstanding the condition of our country, and all the indications of public sentiment, this delegation does not recoil from that issue. Let it be decided by the country to which we are responsible and to which high executive officers ought to acknowledge their responsibility. Whatever else ensues may our country be saved.

By order of the delegation:

THOS. S. BOCOCK,
Chairman.

February, 11, 1865.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122.

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins'pr Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
(Official,) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
252—7t. A. A. General.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. H. PERRY as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the February Term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d4t.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

NEGRO AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOM, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 like Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.
W. F. ASKEW, & CO.
Feb. 16, 1865. 255—4t.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY night the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid. Apply to
DR. THOS. HILL,
or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d3t.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

LOST.

IN RALEIGH ON THE 11TH INST., A NOTE OF $780 payable to me in Confederate notes by J. M. Sloan, dated Dec. 22, 1864. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivering it to B. F. Moore or J. B. Neathery.
NEIL McKAY.
Feb. 15, 1865. 253—6t.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armies of the Confederate States,
February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 3:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No 2 of this date from Army Head quarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands sad joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to those Headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
General.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guaranty that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale.
KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 20 —tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsley,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H P Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	E E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spruin,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Cpl John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ran away from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.
G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
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1865. 1865.

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Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake; Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 21, 1865.

WE HAVE an abundance of all sorts of rumors from the seat of War, but little authentic information however from any direction. That Columbia has fallen, we suppose there can be no doubt.

Whether it has been occupied bp the larger portion of Sherman's forces or by a small detachment which will be unable to hold it, we are wholly unable to decide. Rumors have had it each way.

We still have an abundance of rumors of the evacuation of Charleston fighting about Wilmington and the like but none of them such as to be entitled to reliance so far as we have learned. We hear a great deal of speculation about Sherman's probable course since the fall of Columbia; but with what few facts we have before us we do not feel able to offer a conjecture upon which we can with any confidence rely.

Some of our cotemporaries are expressing strong confidence that he is approaching near the end of his successful career. We shall be pleased if it turns our to be true. It is evident that the further he advances into the interior the greater difficulties he must encounter, if the people are loyal and devoted to freedom, and we have a strong military force to oppose his advance. But his seemingly impracticable attempts heretofore have turned out to be so successful that we prefer to await practical developments before too confidently predicting results.

But Gen. Lee is commander-in-chief of all our armies, and is there not a reason to hope that the favoriteism, and blundering, which has heretofore damaged us in that quarter may be done away with, and that our efforts may prosper again under his supervision?

FREE NEGROES. Many of our free negroes, have been enrolled under an act of Congress and put to work on fortifications to aid in the defence of the country. We understand that they receive only eleven dollars per month for their services and one ration, while perhaps most of them have but little property and large families at home. How are their families to be supported in their absence? Are they to be left to starve? Can these negroes be expected to remain at their posts and do their duty, when they have not the incentives of the whites and when they know their families to be actually starving? And yet we know of no provision by public authority to relieve their necessities as there is in the case of indigent soldiers' families. Have the various counties power to relieve their suffering? If so, it seems to us that it should be done. Humanity and the interests of the country alike, we think require it.

WE HAVE received a letter from Saml. F. Phillips Esq., of Chapel Hill, with a request that it be inserted in our columns, where it will be found to-day. Of the proceedings of the meeting at Chapel Hill, to which the letter principally relates, of course we know nothing more than the statements made in the proceedings which were forwarded us for publication, and the statements in Mr. Phillips' letter. Any discrepancy between these must be settled by others than ourself. And we are willing to give all parties a fair hearing in our columns. We have long been acquainted with Mr. Phillips, and however much we may disagree with him in politics, we have always regarded him as a conscientious gentleman

WE SEE that the Richmond *Whig*, in a late issue, expresses the opinion that a majority of the people of the South have, at length, come to a conclusion favorable to the employment of slaves as soldiers in the army.

What a majority of the Virginians may favor, we profess not to know, but we are sure that such is not the sentiment of North Carolinians generally—not that they are unwilling to make any sacrifice that, in their sober judgment, may contribute to the end that we all so much desire, but almost all with whom we correspond and with whom we have conversed, agree with us in the opinion that such a measure would be one of weakness and not of strength.

LINCOLN ON DISFRANCHISED STATES.—The following communication was transmitted to the Yankee Congress, on the 9th:

The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The joint resolution, entitled "A joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to represetation in the Electorial College," has been signed by the Executive in deference to the view of Congress implied in its passage, and presented to me. In his own view, however, the two Houses of Congress, convened under the twelfth article of the Constitution, have complete power to exclude from counting all electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal and it is not competent for the Executive to defeat or obstruct the power by a veto, as would be the case if his action were at all essential in the matter. He disclaims all right of the Executive to interfere in any way in the matter of canvassing or counting the electoral votes; and he also disclaims that by signing said resolution, he has expressed any opinion on the recitals of the preamble, or any judgement of his own upon the subject of the resolution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 8, 1865.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM and Hon. J. T. Leach have our thanks for the valuable documents with which they have favored us.

It is gratifying to know that the meat crop of Alabama, and that part of Mississippi not occupied by the enemy, is very large this season. We think, from inquiry, that the yield is double this year what it was the last, and in some counties in this State, planters have been selling their surplus of green pork at a dollar a pound.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Delaware has refused to abolish slavery. The Governor sent in a special message urging the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, but the Delaware Legislature rejected the proposition by a three fourths vote in the Senate, and a two third vote in the House.

Mrs. Gen. Jos E. Johnston is at present sojourning in our city, at the residence of Col. L. S. Williams.—*Char. Bul.*

A WASTE OF PAPER. The amateur editor of a little half sheet published in this city called the *Conservative* having no knowledge of the beauty of moderation or the comliness of propriety goes beyond the bounds of either in his issue of the 14th and takes occasion to "add" his lordly "protest" to what he considers "the waste of printing paper in these days of the scarcity and high prices of that article," as consumed by the proprietors of this journal in the conduct of their legitimate business.

We would inform the said editor that we are competent to manage our own business and able to pay for whatever paper we choose to "waste," and more than that, we can supply the slight requirements of his shadowy sheet and still be in no danger of embarrassment from "the scarceity and high prices of that article."

We fear there is a prodigal "waste" of brains on the part of the amateur scribbler who writes astronomical articles for the *Conservative* Such material is in great demand in this country now,—in the neighborhood of Richmond or Branchville

"Commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun."
—*Southern Field & Fireside.*

We were pained, when our eyes glanced over the foregoing article, to find that we had so gravely offended our very worthy and "competent" neighbor, by a remark which we copied from an exchange, added to a notice of "*Castine*," that was copied from the *Wilmington Journal*; more especially as it was done through our "*having no knowledge of the beauty or comliness of propriety.*" Being really desirous of softening the wrath of our *wealthy* and "competent" friend, we thought the best course to be be to recur to the *brilliant* (?) pages of "*Costine*," and make another "prodigal waste of brains," in the attempt to find something to praise, But before taking-up the book we cast our eyes over another editorial in our "competent" friend's paper, and soon our attention was arrested by some of the finely wrought six horse metaphors in which the writings of our friend abounds. We stopped to consider. We confess we are no critic, but it struck us, an unskillful and "amateur scribbler" that however they might do in poetry, they were the very thing in prose—that they brought it up to a degree of excellence we had never witnessed before. We collected what little "brains" we had left from the "waste," and made an effort to fathom the height and depth of the sublimity in them, but it was no go. We had to give it up in despair. If such was the result of our examination of a hasty production like the editorial, what would it have been in the case of a matured one like "*Castine.*" Of course *we* abandoned the thought of going further. We hope that others, not having suffered such a "waste of brains" as we, will prosecute the undertaking, if they can, and not, (in the highly polished phrase of our "competent" neighbor) "inconvenience themselves." If so, we will be pleased to publish the result of their labors in order to make amends for the past; for we seriously deprecate the anger of the wealty and "competent" as

"Great folks are of a finer mould;
Lord! how politely they can scold!"

But:

"Shall the charms of wealth or power,
Make us varnish nonsense over?"

By the way, the charge of a waste of paper which has so ruffled our neighbor did not originate with us. We copied it from an exchange, but chanced to omit to acknowledge the fact at the time. But our neighbor might have conjectured it with tolerable certainty from the place it occupied in our columns.

GEN. LEE'S GENERAL ORDER ON ASSUMING THE POSITION OF GENERAL IN-CHIEF.

The following is a copy of Gen. Lee's General Order, on assuming command of the land forces of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY,
9th February, 1865

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1

"In obedience to General Order No. 3, Adjutant & Inspector General's office, 6th February, 1865, I assume command of the Military forces of the Confederate States,. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the Army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence.

"The Head Quarters of the Army, to which all special reports and communications will be addressed, will be for the present with the Army of Northern Virginia. The stated and regular returns and reports of each Army and Department will be forwarded as heretofore to the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

R. E. LEE,
General."

THE YANKEE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The following statement of the Yankee national finances has been furnished by the Treasury Department to the House Committee of Ways and Means:

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin	$ 1,087,556,488 80
Interest on sixty and a half millions of debt bearing interest in currency,	608,570 05
Interest on about thirty millions of debt on which interest has ceased, about	350,000 00
Legal tenders, bearing no interest	433,360 00
Fractionsl currency	247,000,000 00
Total,	$ 2,153,735,444 26
Interest	93,131,901 86
Amount of unpaid requisions	136,000,000 00
Amount in treasury	10,250,000 00

The amount of suspended requisitions includes all unpaid requisitions for every branch of the public service.

It is stated at the department that, at this date (February 13th), this amount has been reduced about $9,000,000, also, that the department intends paying the army of the Potomac next week.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS—THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Generals Stephen Decatur Lee and Wade Hampton, recently appointed Lieutenant Generals, have been confirmed by the Confederate Senate. The promotion of General Hampton makes him rank General Wheeler, and puts him in command of all our cavalry now operating against Sherman. The very best effects may be expected to result from this appointment. General Hampton's presence will not fail to inspire confidence and enthusiasm.

Colonel Isaac M. St. John, at present Chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been appointed Commissary General. His appointment has been sent into the Senate but not yet confirmed. When confirmed he will, under a recent act of Congress, have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general. Colonel St. John is by profession an engineer.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

For the Conservative.

CHAPEL HILL, Feb. 17, 1865.

M. S. Robins Esq:

MY DEAR SIR—The proceedings of the meeting at Chapel Hill given in yours of to-day (17th) are in general very correctly rendered by the Secretary. At one point perhaps they might have been more accurate by being more full.

In the meeting alluded to it was rather an anomaly that the same person did not count both sides that voted upon the question of striking out. Tellers were appointed, one for each side, to count those in the affirmative, and whilst these were being reckoned, the Chairman *left his place and counted the other side.* The proceedings in your paper represent that the chairman counted *both sides*, and probably *persons under age* upon both sides.

This is an unintentional misrepresentation. The account was shown me before publication, but the error above did not strike me upon hearing it read, as no doubt, it did not the estimable gentleman by whom it was prepared. The truth is, that a teller counted one side, the chairman counted the other; no boys were counted in the affirmative, whilst the larger part of those in the negative were boys.

In connexion with the above allow me to remark upon one passage in the occurrences of Saturday—it is this: "The chairman on a count reported that 62 votes were for striking out, and 81 against it. The count was objected to as the Chairman had counted boys. He was urged to have a recount, and exclude all under 21 years of age. He said that "excluding those he had counted under 21 years of age would not change the result, but he had counted none who were not subject to conscription, and he contended," &c. &c.

I would not have noticed this matter except to prevent an erroneous impresion from going abroad as to the strength of the position taken by me before the people of this community. To what I have already said I may add that I have taken down *the names* of all over 21 years of age who were present upon Saturday. I find that about 70 *citizens of Orange County* voted *to strike out*, and *about* 22 voted in the negative. Besides these there were about an equal number of persons, not citizens, or not permanent citizens, who voted on either side, and some ten gentlemen whose votes I could certainly rely upon, who on account of pressing business or otherwise, were not present when the vote was taken. Amongst those who voted to strike out were some of the highest dignitaries in the State. I need add nothing then as to the obvious zeal which must have transported the respectable gentleman who presided, when he declared that "*excluding those he had counted under 21 years of age would not change the result.*"

What I have ascertained as to the sentiments of this community in relation to *the Conference* and *a Convention* is eminently satisfactory to me. Probably three out of four in this vicinity favor the call of a Convention, "at the earliest opportunity." I do not doubt that a large majority of my constituents concur in that opinion.

But I will not trespass upon your courtesy for space any further to commend a policy, which in your opinion is so heretical.

Very truly
Your friend,
SAMUL F. PHILLIPS.

From the Confederate.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

Occurring in Lewis' Brigade, Pegram's Division, in the Battle of Hatcher's Run, February 6th, 1865.

SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Private Albert Davis, Co B, right side, (since dead,) John L Chapman, co E, scalp, W H Houston, co E, right leg, F A Hatch, co E right arm, R D Stone, co I, right breast, flesh wound.

21st N. C. REGIMENT.

Private Ephriam Bailey, co A, left hand, Capt Byrd Snow, co C, stomach, (since dead,) Jacob Rumly, co F, face, Wm Bonnett, co F, left breast, Sergeant Moses Lawton, co F, foot amputated, Wm Lukey, co G, killed, K D Whitaker co H, left side, Sergt R W Brinkley, co C, right arm, C H Boyles, co I, right arm and lung, (mortal,) D P Ellington, co L, right thigh, Hiram Thacer, co L, right arm, C F Cox, co L thigh, Lieut. Sam Stewart, co M, left hip. ad

54TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Sergt Joe Couley, co B, left side, J E Woodey co D, left hand, W G Hamilton, co E right leg, Lemuel Clapp, co F, face, Lergt T D Hampton, co H, left arm.

57TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Sergeant J M Cowan, co C, lower jaw fractured, W C Eddleman, co C, right leg, Jacob Caster, co C, right leg, Ed Earnhardt, co C, left foot, Lt A B Garrell, co D, right arm, J P Shoemaker, co F, thigh, Wesley Isley, co H, right leg amputated.

Total. Killed, 8; wounded, 27. Total 30.

W. T. SUTTON,
Sr. Brig. Surgeon.

The bill of the House of Representatives to abolish the fifteen negro clause; to take from the President and Secretary of War the power to make details and exemptions, except of mechanics and artizans in the employment of the Government; to revoke all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President and Secretary of War; and to revoke the exemptions of mail contractors not personally engaged in performing the contracts; was recommitted to the Military Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a more liberal bill. There is a strong disposition on the part of the Senate to preserve, untouched the present exemption law.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

DESERTERS IN WILKES.—We understand that the County of Wilkes in this State has taken into its own hands the depopulation of deserters. A young soldier by the name of Price from Lee's army, while at home on furlough, agreed without parchment or commission, to clean out these marauders if the necessary force was placed at his disposal. Immediately forty men volunteered their services, and in the space of fifteen days fifty five of these miscreants were hung or shot. Wilkes County is now as quiet, and its citizens as safe as in the olden time.

Will not the citizens of Richmond and Robeson county be compelled to adopt some such a plan as this in self-defence. Violence and bloodshed must be repressed at every hazard, and while we would deprecate the employment of illegal means for this purpose, we say that something must be done or our own people will be compelled to enter the enemy's lines for protection. Which of these ultimatums is the best, the people must decide.—*Carolinian.*

Henry S. Foote, late member of the rebel Congress, sailed for Europe on Saturday in the steamer City of Corck. The report that he had been incarcerated in Fort Warren was without foundation.

The Nashville papers say that Andrew Jackson Donelson, candidate for Vice-President on the Fillmore tickett 1856, has returned to that city from the South, and taken the oath.

LATE WAR NEWS.

FROM FORT ANDERSON.

Rumors were abroad this morning that Fort Anderson had fallen, or been evacuated yesterday evening. This is not so, for the enemy kept up their firing nearly all night, which would not have been the case had the Fort fallen into their hands.

It was reported here last night and this morning that the enemy had made sundry assaults upon Fort Anderson and been repulsed. We do not know that this is not so, but we do not know that it is. We rather incline to doubt it, as we do anything of which we have no definite or official information.

It is reported that the enemy has landed a force on the West side of the Cape Fear River, and attacked Fort Anderson with infantry. Possible.

We have heard guns believed to be at Anderson, even while writing this article. The Fort is where it always was on Brunswick Point, and the Confederate flag still floats over it. This is what we know, and our wish is to keep posted ourselves, and to keep our readers posted. Of course all sorts of reports will find their way into the country and accumulate as they go, but we warn our readers not to place any confidence in rumors, unless they can trace them to a reliable source. The newspapers are not perfect, but we think that, upon the whole, the dailies of this place will be found much more reliable than street rumor, or the report of the "reliable gentleman."

If anything really reliable reaches us before going to press, of course we shall give it to our readers.—*Wil. Jour. Feb. 18th.*

THE LATEST NEWS we have from Columbia and vicinity is contained in the following article from the Charlotte *Bulletin* of day before yesterday (Sunday.) It will be seen that Columbia was yielded only after a severe contest when our forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers. But we will make no further comment just now as we give the article entire:

THE SITUATION.—Our latest advices from below, place Sherman in possession of Columbia, and our army at Doko, about sixteen miles above, on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. The contest for the possession of Columbia seems to have been a most obstinate one, and the result can only be attributed to sheer numerical superiority; the fighting, according to accounts, having been carried on within the very streets of the city. We are informed that all, or nearly all the government property was safely removed, and that whatever was destroyed by our authorities, consisted of such materials as could be easily procured or replaced elsewhere.

The opinion seems to be prevalent that Sherman will immediately move upon the line of the Charlotte and S. C. R. R., in the direction of this place, that elated by his recent success, he will not stop in his course until he can penetrate deeply the thriving commercial interior of North Carolina.—We cannot share this opinion of the situation.—First, because our army in Sherman's vicinity, released from operations upon an extended line, reaching from Charleston to Columbia, and thence to Augusta, can concentrate and effectually check his advance. Second, because with Columbia in his possession there is no necessity for a movement in the direction of Charlotte, the line of communication with the Southwest being thus severed.—Third, because if an advance into this State were absolutely necessary, the moral effect of a successful movement through the North-eartern portion of So. Carolina, and thence upon Raleigh the capital of the State would be far greater, of more lasting benefit to the Yankee cause, and correspondingly injurious to ours. Last, because the Lincoln government cannot spare the troops from the present forces in the field, to garrison all the places they may expect to capture, and it is not wise military policy to leave an open country to a large opposing army in the immediate rear, and depend for subsistence upon the section to be invaded.

Whilst we cannot look facts squrely in the face and say that our affairs are in a flourishing condition, there is at the same time no just cause for gloom and depression. The darker the hour the more necessary is it that we should be firm, vigilant and determined. The loss of a State is not the loss of the Confederacy. A bold front, a wise policy and a determined spirit will not fail to extricate us from present difficulties.

From the Confederate.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED

Of the Garrison of Fort Fisher, now in the enemy's hands.

3RD BATTALION.

Co C—W T Lowe, stunned; A Coble, amputation right arm; G W Edwards, wounded in foot, J J Peel, left leg, serious; J R White, right foot; W G Ingram, left thigh; C J Jenkins, amputated right arm, J W Farmer, right foot.

13TH BATTALION.

Co D—J W Morgan right thigh, John Davis bronchitis, E N Joyner fractured cranium, Walter Bruce amputation right arm, (died January 20,) Jas Jackson, knee.

1ST BATTALION.

Co D—J D Baker leg, (died Feb. 5) A Blow stunned, H McQueen thigh, K B McKimmon right shoulder, M D McNeal left thig, J D Kenedy right foot, M T McMillan, (died of pneumonia, January 27,) K A Evans leg, (died January 26) R A Johnson thigh, R D McMillan leg.

Co C—Daniel Hare left arm amputated.

10TH N. C REGT.

L W Menus, Co K flesh wound in side, W T Murphy, Co K thigh and penis.

J R Coleman, City Battalion, typhoid fever, A Tyson, Co B, flesh wound.

36TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Company B—D R Perry left arm amputated (died July 19;) E J Nance left foot, D McNorton amputation of both legs, (died January 18.)

Co C—N Stevenson left knee severe, D Mathews right hand, J W Autry fractured lower jaw, J M Leekoman amputated right fore arm, W Serraner right leg, J A Ross fracture of upper jaw, W Sessames foot and leg, L G Smith left arm amputated, C T Jenkins right arm arm amputated.

Co. D—A J Wheeler left ancle, J H Fisher concussion of brain, D Riley concussion of brain, J H Fisher fracture of cranium, John Riley head, John Daile hernia.

Co. E—J B McLean thigh, (died Jan. 29;) R Ryland left lung, A Strickland left leg, Moses Tyson arm.

Co F—W H Randolph arm slight, E Partin thigh, (died Feb. 7;) John Weaver bowels, (died Janary 28;) R Lane head, Howriston arm, B Pope thigh, W C Hardy thigh, (died Jan. 28;) F M Hap left ear off, J T Ethridge arm, Thos. Locke arm severe, J Marks head severe, G P Mathews bowels, (died Jan. 19;) B Throrfer head, (died Jan. 20;) Jas. Miller (died Jan. 21.)

Co. G—Bryant left arm amputated, J M Mintz shoulder, G P Johnson stunned, T W Walton left leg, R Cook wrist, and thig, Wash Biggs thigh.

Co H—W C Sutton thigh, Jas Whitted left thigh, T A Peterson left shoulder (died Jan. 29;)

C. K—Hickman right arm amputated, Lt. J S Wascot left hip, J S Millikin head, J O Evans diarrhoea, T W Williams, Catarrh, L J McLean measles, S W Lewis wounded in right braest.

MARINE CORPS.

W P Moore shock; R O'Kasfe, left arm, slight; Aaron Furlow, left leg amputated; Wm Quinn, amputation of leg, (died Jan. 22;) Thos P Gibson, left thigh, (died Jan. 17;) M Bow, bowels, (died Jan 17) A F Dean, concussion of brain.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.

The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night, and this forenoon. It is also reported a large land force attacked our forces at Anderson but were repulsed. Cannonading still going on at 1 p. m. No particulars.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.

Northern papers of the 16th say that the draft did net take place on the 15th.

A Washington telegram says preparations for the draft will be consumated as rapidly as possible. If volunteers are active, it may be indefinitely postponed.

European dates of the 2d received. News unimportant.

Gold in New York 208.

GREAT DISCOVERIES MADE TOO LATE.

They tell us of a gold, a silver, an iron, a brazen and a dark age. The present is the age of discovery. Let us enumerate a little:

1. Greeley discovered that the South was a bill of expense to the rest of the Union—the sooner it left the better.
2. The Abolitionists generally, that the South was a poor house, and supported by the North.
3. That the generality of the Southernors could neither read, write, work nor fight.
4. That we could neither kick the South into a fight nor out of the Union.
5. That no body but Keitt, or, at most, South Carolina, would insurrect.
6. That the paupers would sooner secede from the town farm than the South attempt to leave the Union.
7. That we could quell the South "by driving an old black cow down there."
8. That the slave would do it in three months.
9. That one Massachusetts regiment would do it.
10. That three Massachusetts regiments could do it.
11. That 75,000 three months' men would do it.
12. That 400,000 would do it.
13. That 700,000 men were more than enough to do it, so we must stop volunteering. (See Henry Wilson.)
14. That 300,000 more three years' men would finish it.
15. That 200,000 nine months' men would finish it.
16. That the Maine, New York, New Jersey and Ohio militia would do it.
17. That 300,000 drafted men would do it.
18. That the whole North, from 20 to 45 shall do it.
19. That "A. Lincoln" is the sole and final judge whether the country is invaded or not.
20. That when he says that is the fact, he has the power to hang, roast, broil, banish or stew every person in the United States. (See Lincoln to Corning and others.)
21. That if the State Governors and Legislatures don't suit him, the provost marshal will keep them in order. (See N. Y. Times.)
22. That by touching "a bell" Lincoln has more power than any one, aside from the Almighty, has ever attempted to exercise on earth, and that all his pimps have just as much. (See Seward to Lyons, and Burnside to the Judge.)
23. That it is the duty of white men to marry nigger wenches. (See Elder Tilton.)
24. That all men ought to have niggers marry their daughters. (See Bishop Judkins.)
25. That love for the male blacks consists in putting them where David put Uriah. (See Port Hudson and Morris Island.)
26. That Hannibal was a nigger? See Solicitor Whiting.

The corollary would seem to be that when we die we should go to a lamp-black Heaven.—*N. H. Democrat.*

A WISE BOY.—A Western editor lately called his "devil" to him and told him he could not afford to hire his services any longer, unless he would agree to take ninepence per week or share equally the profits of the paper. The boy concluded to stay, but unhesitatingly chose the ninepence for his wages.

The Democrats have nominated Origen S. Seymour for Governor of Connecticut, and Edward W. Harrington for Governor of New Hampshire.

New Advertisements.

TO GAS CONSUMERS!

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF MARCH, THE PRICE of GAS will be $50 00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.

February 21, 1865. 158—dtlm.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.

January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.

January 31, 1865. 240 -tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HERTFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court, Fall Term, 1864.

Samuel Barnes,
vs.
James Green, } Original Attachment.

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARING TO THE SATISfaction of this Court that the defendant, James Green is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself to the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Conservative for six successive weeks, notifying the said Court to be held at the Court House at Union on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be had against him.

Witness, George W. Beverly Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1864.

G. W. BEVERLY, Clerk.

Feb. 5th, 1865. 45—w6w.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf,